AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1-10. (cancelled)

11. (previously presented) A process for the continuous preparation of a bimodal or multimodal mixture of two or more amorphous polyolefins having a different molar mass, wherein the viscosity ratio of at least two amorphous polyolefins having a different molar mass is less than 0.005 or greater than 4 which comprises

preparing the bimodal or multimoldal mixture by process a) or process b),

a) preparing the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass by solution polymerization in one reactor of an assembly of two or more reactors connected in parallel or in series and the other constituents of the mixture**, which include at least one polyolefin which has a lower molar mass than said at least one polyolefin with said high molar mass,** are produced in the other reactors after which the polyolefins are mixed in solution,

homogenizing the solution of polymer mixture obtained and separating off the solvent or

b) preparing the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass by solution polymerization in one reactor and the other constituents of the mixture**, which include at least one polyolefin which has a lower molar mass than said at least one polyolefin with said high molar mass,** are introduced in the form of a polymer solution into the solution flowing from the reactor,

and homogenizing the solution of polymer mixture obtained and separating off the solvent.

12. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass has a VN of > 80 ml/g and an M_w of > 90,000 g/mol.

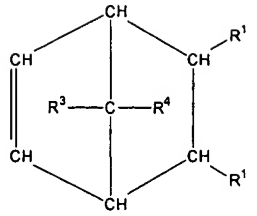
13. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass has a VN of > 100 ml/g and an M_w of > 100,000 g/mol.

14. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass has a VN of > 120 ml/g and an M_w of > 120,000 g/mol.

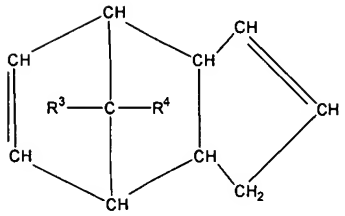
15. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass has a VN of >150 ml/g and an M_w of > 150,000 g/mol.

16. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the amorphous polyolefin is a cycloolefin copolymer.

17. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 11, wherein the bimodal or multimodal mixture comprises at least one cycloolefin copolymer comprising from 0.1 to 100% by weight, based on the total mass of the cycloolefin copolymer, of polymerized units derived from at least one polycyclic olefin of the formula I, II, II', III, IV, V or VI.



(I),



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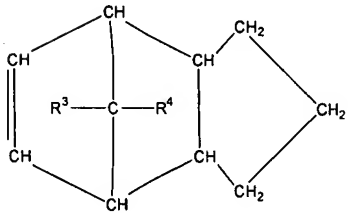

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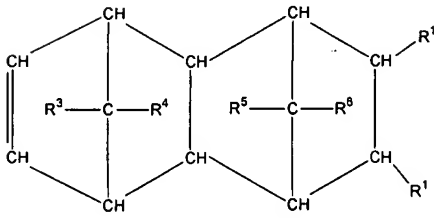
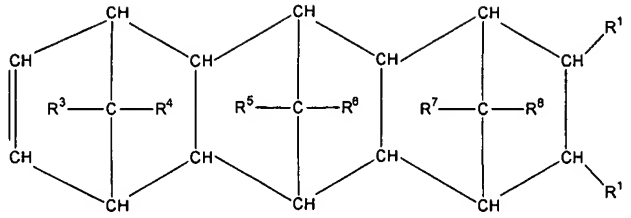
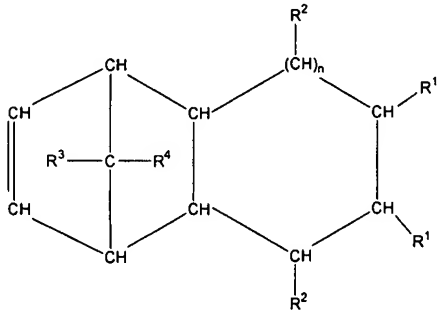


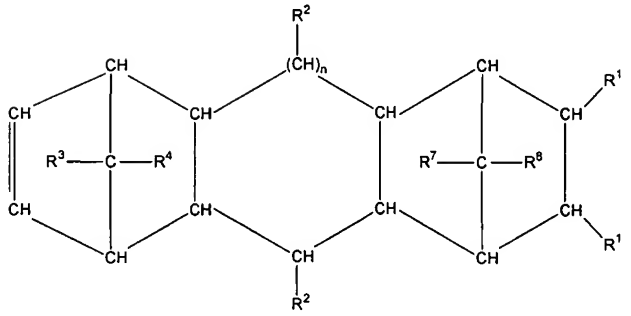
(III),



(IV),



(V),

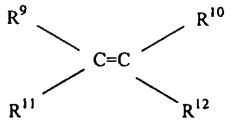


(VI),

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom or a C_1-C_{20}-hydrocarbon radical, or form a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring,

wherein identical radicals R^1 to R^8 in the various formulae 1 to VI can have different meanings, and n is from 0 to 5, and, optionally, up to 99.9% by weight, based on the total mass of

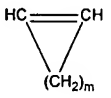
the cycloolefin polymer, of polymerized units derived from one or more acyclic olefins of the formula VII



(VII),

wherein R^9, R^{10}, R^{11} and R^{12} are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a linear, branched, saturated or unsaturated C_1-C_{20}-hydrocarbon radical.

18. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 17, wherein the cycloolefin copolymers further comprise up to 45% by weight, based on the total mass of the cycloolefin copolymer, or polymerized units derived from one or more monocyclic olefins of the formula VIII



(VIII)

wherein m is from 2 to 10.

19. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the cyclic and polycyclic olefins contain one or more substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxyl, ester, alkoxy, carboxy, cyano, amido, imido and silyl.

20. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the cycloolefin copolymers comprise polymerized units derived from polycyclic olefins of the formula I or III and polymerized units derived from acyclic olefins of the formula VII.

21. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the cycloolefin copolymers comprises polymerized units derived from olefins having a norbornene skeleton.

22. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 18, wherein the cycloolefin copolymers comprise polymerized units derived from acyclic α-olefins having from 2 to 20 carbon atoms.

23. (previously presented) The process according to claim 18, wherein R^9, R^{10}, R^{11} and R^{12} are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a C_1-C_8 alkyl radical or a C_6-C_{18} aryl radical.

24. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 21, wherein the cycloolefin copolymer comprise norbornene, tetracyclododecene, vinylnorbornene or norbornadiene.

25. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 22, wherein the α-olefin is ethylene.

26. (previously presented) The process according to claim 22, wherein the α-olefin is propylene.

27. (previously presented) The process according to claim 18, wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, R^6, R^7 and R^8 are identical or different and are each a hydrogen atom, a C_1-C_8 alkyl radical, C_6-C_{18} aryl radical, a C_7-C_{20} alkylenearyl radical, a cyclic or acyclic C_2-C_{20} alkenyl radical or form a saturated, unsaturated or aromatic ring.

28. (previously presented) A process for the continuous preparation of a bimodal or multimodal mixture of two or more amorphous polyolefins having a different molar mass wherein at least one polyolefin has a high molar mass and at least one polyolefin has a lower molar mass than said at least one polyolefin with said high molar mass which comprises solution polymerizing the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass in one reactor of an assembly of two or more reactors connected in parallel or in series and producing the amorphous polyolefin with the lower molecular mass in the other reactors mixing the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass with the amorphous polyolefin having a lower molar mass in solution,

homogenizing the solution of polymer mixture obtained and

separating off the solvent.

29. (previously presented) The process as claimed in claim 28, wherein said assembly is of two or more reactors connected in parallel.

30. (previously presented) A process for the continuous preparation of a bimodal or multimodal mixture of two or more amorphous polyolefins having a different molar mass wherein at least one polyolefin has a high molar mass and at least one polyolefin has a

lower molar mass than said at least one polyolefin with said high molar mass, which comprises

solution polymerizing the amorphous polyolefin having a high molar mass in one reactor and introducing the amorphous polyolefin with the lower molecular mass in the form of a polymer solution into the solution flowing from the reactor,

homogenizing the solution of polymer mixture obtained and

separating off the solvent.